

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. L.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1898.

NO. 4.

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

Published Daily and Weekly by

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NOTE: The Daily is published every day except Sundays. The Weekly is published on Saturday.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.

ARRIVES	TRAIN.	DEPARTS
4:30 p. m.	SOUTHERN PACIFIC.	8:30 p. m.
3:00 a. m.	No. 1, Eastbound Express.	8:30 a. m.
5:00 a. m.	No. 2, Westbound Express.	9:00 a. m.
2:00 p. m.	No. 3, Westbound Express.	9:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	ATLANTIC & PACIFIC.	8:15 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	No. 1, Virginia Express.	1:30 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	No. 2, San Fran. Express.	1:30 p. m.
4:00 p. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger.	1:30 p. m.
4:40 p. m.	No. 4, San Fran. Express.	1:30 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	Express and Freight.	1:30 p. m.
5:15 p. m.	Express and Freight.	1:30 p. m.

Time of Arrival and Departure Miles at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	DEPARTS
San Francisco, Sacramento and points in California and Oregon.	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Atton, all Eastern points, Carson, Virginia and all Southern points.	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Seattle and all points north.	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis and all points every Friday at 4:30 p. m. and every Friday at 8:00 a. m.	8:30 a. m.	8:30 p. m.

A telegraph pouch from Virginia arrives at 1:30 p. m. mail for San Francisco at 4:30 p. m.

Postoffice Hours:

From 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m. Sundays from 9:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted to the column at 50 cents per week.

Agents Wanted

For "War in Cuba," by Senor Quesada, Cuban representative at Washington, Endorsed by Cuban patriots. In tremendous demand. A bonanza for agents. Only \$1.00. Big book, big commissions. Everybody wants the only endorsed, reliable book. Outlets free. Credit given. Freight paid. Drop all trash and make \$800 a month with "War in Cuba." Address to-day.

THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN,
4-6-wks 332-336 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Wanted.

A girl to do general house work. Inquire at S. H. Rosenthal's residence apswl.

Situation Wanted.

A lady wishes a situation as cook or to do general housework. Is also an experienced nurse. Good references. Address,

CALIFORNIA SMITH,
Reno, Nev.

meh80w1

Dressmaking.

I have opened dressmaking parlors at the residence of M. T. Coats near the Kindergarten school. Latest styles and prices reasonable. MRS. E. M. HOSKETTER, mch29w1

An Easter Dinner.

The young people of the Baptist Church will serve an Easter dinner Friday, April 8 h. in the church par. ors. from 4 to 7 p. m. mr 8:00

Money to Loan.

Five hundred dollars is offered for loan on good real estate security. Apply at JOURNAL office.

Ready for Business.

M. A. Andreotti has resumed business at his old stand on North Virginia street and will be pleased to fill all orders in his line promptly. Buy your potato es at the Reno Garden Store—Burbank at 20 cents a sack. 3:00

I. N. BAKELESS.

Next Door to Postoffice
RENO — NEVADA

DRAPER IN

FANCY and
SMALL
GROCERIES,
TAMALE
SUPPLIES,
LUNCH
GOODS.

Fruit and Vegetables in Season

All Orders Carefully Filled and Good

Delivered to Any Part of the City.

TRUCKEE MARKET
SAUER & GROB. Proprietors.

Dealers in Meats of All Kind

Finest of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal

LAMB IN SEASON

Sausages of all Kinds a Specialty
Virginia Street, Reno, Nev. janit

BEWARE THE THIN BANANA.

It Was Picked Too Soon and Will Always Prove Fucky and Sour.

When you are buying bananas, never purchase the long thin ones unless you want fruit which will pucker your mouth. No matter how well ripened these thin bananas may appear to be they will always be found both sour and sharp. This is because the bunch which contained them was picked too soon.

The banana grows fastest at first in length. When it has reached its full development in that direction, it suddenly begins to swell and in a few days will double in girth. It is at the end of this time that it begins to ripen internally, and the effort of the banana importer is to have the fruit gathered at the last possible moment, and yet before the ripening has progressed even enough to ting the bright green of the fruit with yellow. A difference of 24 hours on the trees at this time will make a difference in the weight of the fruit of perhaps 25 per cent, and all the difference in its final flavor between a puckish sour and the sweetness and smoothness which are characteristic of the ripe fruit. To get the bananas to our market in good condition requires fast steamers, which must be provided with ventilation and other means of keeping the fruit from ripening too fast in the hold. Much of the finest fruit does ripen in the few days of passage, and this is sold to hucksters for street sale.—New York Sun.

Baking In Love.

"It is not everybody who can fall desperately in love," Andrew Lang declares. "Many a young woman knows that she, for one, is not a born heroine. We cannot all have a genius for passion indeed that genius is, first, rather unusual, and, secondly, is apt not to be confined to a single object. Girls ought not to be educated in a belief in the coup de foudre. Most of them will find some good fellow who is much attached to them, as they will be to him. They will marry, if they have luck, and never think of losing their heart, in the style of Dido or Medea. This has always been the prose fact of matrimony, and thus 'Hymen peoples every town.' If young women wait for the coup de foudre and the handsome knight who comes riding through the forest, they will conf St Katherine or lead apes in hell. Novels prove the inadequacy of the ideal. The heroine always loves the unsatisfactory poet, is jilted, meets the solid squire or business man and finds that 'what she had taken for love was,' etc.—we all know the formula—and lives happy ever after."

His Notice of It.

"Why," she asked, "do so many of the poets write about goldenrod? It seems as if every one of them had tried to glorify it."

"Well," replied the man who had worked on a farm, "the only explanation I can give is that the poets probably never tried to raise potatoes in a field where goldenrod had got a good start."

—Cleveland Leader.

Expensive Modesty.

"What's the matter, old man? You look sad."

"I am. I just asked Farnsworth to lend me \$5."

"And I suppose he said he didn't have that much in the world."

"No. He had to get a \$10 bill changed in order to let me have what I had asked for."—Cleveland Leader.

A LESSON FROM MEXICO.

Destruction of the Forests Has Brought Desolation and Desolation.

The early conquerors of this country and their followers of today have been very wasteful and careless in the disposition of their forests, with the result of accelerating the date when they will be compelled to face a problem of forest preservation at considerable cost to themselves. Denizens of the northwest are familiar with the rapidity with which the valuable timber areas have been denuded, until now there is scarcely a merchantable tree between Arkansas and the Canadian line. Many notes of warnings accompanied this destruction of the northern soft wood forests, but they fell upon unwilling ears. Only after it was too late to stop the mischief did the country begin to recognize the indirect value of forests to agriculture and that no high degree of civilization can exist permanently without some systematic and adequate forest management. In India the destruction of the forests commenced 1,000 years ago, and that country, having at last seen the folly of such waste, is now engaged in the expensive undertaking of reforesting large areas.

The effect upon rainfall and the productiveness of the cultivated tracts has already been acknowledged by investigators. When Cortes first saw the valley of Mexico, it was covered with woods, not dense, but abundant, from the timber line on the volcanoes down to the water's edge. The reckless cutting down of the forests by the Spaniards in the first century following the conquest in 1521 increased evaporation, caused the lakes to dry up, led to frequent droughts, followed by occasional floods, and changed the climate of Anahuac.

Any old rancher will tell stories of streams that flowed when he was a boy and will show the dry arroyos now. They all claim that the tablelands had timber in considerable quantities where now there are barren deserts.

This government has taken some steps in the matter, but it is also necessary for the landowners to assist in this work by planting trees and irrigating for a few years until they have taken good root. By using good judgment in selecting the trees and in planting in a few years the complaints which are now so frequent of years of droughts will soon become fewer and fewer until they finally cease.—Monterey Globe.

Baits and Where to Find Them.

Frogs are most plentiful on the shores of ponds and streams filled with plant growth and in low moist places in meadows. In searching for them in grass wait till you see one jump, then catch it in your hands. They are not so easily got from the shores, as they are apt to take to the water at the first alarm.

Crabs are usually found under stones along the shores of a stream or pond, and in some localities in low moist places in grass lands. Seize the crab back of the pinchers and it cannot bite you.

Dobsons are only found under mossy stones in swift running-waters. They are of a dark gray color, have many legs, and when fully grown are about three inches long. The head is shield shaped and armed with good stout pinchers, so handle the dobson as you would a crab. The best way to get a supply of dobsons is to have some one hold one edge of a fine meshed net on the bottom of the stream, while you turn over the stones above the net with a hook.

The dobsons, loosing their hold on the bottom, will be carried by the current into the net. Put frogs, crabs and dobsons into a pail with plenty of grass and some water. If you are to keep them for some time, change the water occasionally.

Grubs are excellent bait for trout early in the season. They are found in partially decayed tree trunks, stumps and old timbers left in moist places. Cut into the wood with an ax, and if you find it full of holes of the size of a lead pencil knock it to pieces and pick out the grubs. Put them in a tin bait box with some of the rotten wood you found them in.—Harper's Round Table.

One of Max O'Rell's Experiences.

Once when Max O'Rell was staying at a hotel he had occasion to complain of the marked inactivity and neglect of a waiter. The proprietor apologized, assuring Max O'Rell that no such complaint had ever been made before. When the waiter was reprimanded, he explained himself thus: "It's not to be expected that a self respecting Scotsman could wait on him with civility. Didn't we say to the kilt because our feet were too large to get through trousers?"—London Telegraph.

On the Verge of Death.

The rinderpest and the drought, it is said, have brought the Orange Free State to the verge of ruin. The drought has lasted for ten months and still continues. A carriage is sold for a shilling and there is no meat, except the game casses of turnabout, wagon, bullocks. Business is being wound up all over the place, and trade is almost at a standstill.

Australia is 20 times as large as the United Kingdom, 15 as large as France and almost equal to the United States.

ROSENTHAL & ARMANKO.

Dealers in

- CIGARS.
- TOBACCO.
- PIPES.
- KOTINS
- TOILET A.
- CLOTHES

NEAT CLUB ROOMS ATTACHED

Commercial Hwy., Reno, Nev.

Telephone 222.

Rooms \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Telephone 222.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1898.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE 29
to 34 Temple Court, New York City
Editor Agent

GOVERNOR SADLER ALL NIGHT.

The Elko *Independent* intimates that at the cattlemen's meeting called by Governor Sadler to meet at Carson next Monday, strong influences and arguments will be brought to bear by one Mr A J. Harrell a prominent Nevada cattlemen and who also has large bands of cattle in the California quarantined sections, to have the laws changed as to permit the shipment of the starving cattle to this State. Mr. Harrell it is thought will be backed up by Miller and Lux and Grays and Owens, also other cattlemen who have interests in both States and the *Independent* thinks that the Nevada cattlemen should turn out in large numbers at the meeting and give the Governor the benefit of their opinions and advice as well as their moral support.

The opening of Nevada's doors to cattle from the infected districts of California means disaster to one of the State's greatest industries and should not be considered for a moment.

Governor Sadler is all right and there need be no fear that any arguments of the gentlemen named, will have the slightest effect upon his judgment. He has studied the situation carefully and thoroughly understands the law and proposes to carry it out to the letter. In regard to such matters as are left to his discretion, he will give due consideration to the sentiment of the Nevada cattlemen and if he finds them opposed to making any concession, he will act according to their wishes. This is what the meeting is called for and the Governor is desirous that the cattlemen will show their interest by a large attendance. He is a cattlemen, consequently has a personal interest and has informed himself thoroughly and his good old Dutch backbone too stiff to allow himself to be coaxed into any proposition under the argument that a Nevada Cattlemen has starving herds in California which he desires to save by removing them to Nevada, providing they pass inspection, and then opening a way for endless and miscellaneous shipments.

The Governor is Dutch, but his powers of vision are all right after 4 o'clock whenever the interests of Nevada are to be considered.

The Ohio Senate has passed the Riley bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to put the Ohio National Guard on a war footing. There was not a dissenting vote.

This action is strangely opposite to the present wavering course of the son of Ohio, who occupied the Presidential Chair of the United States. He should feel a patriotic pride in his native State, but it is very doubtful whether Ohio is overly proud of him.

APRIL seems to be the favorite month for Uncle Sam to begin his arguments with other nations, as the following record shows: The Revolutionary war began April 1, 1776; the war of 1812 on April 12; the Mexican war in April, 1846. His dispute with his wayward children began in April, 1861, and ended in April, 1865. Will war with Spain begin this month?

WAR NEWS.

President McKinley's message will not be transmitted to Congress until Saturday.

The battleship Texas arrived at Hampton Roads at an early hour yesterday morning.

It is now reported that the Queen Regent of Spain has appealed to Queen Victoria for direct mediation.

The battleship Oregon proceeded on its way from Callao yesterday, with orders to proceed to the Atlantic.

Senators say that war is inevitable notwithstanding the peace overtures from the government at Madrid.

The United States legation building at Havana is under guard and trouble is feared and may start at any moment.

Consul General Lee is making every effort to get the Americans out of Havana. An outbreak is looked for at any moment.

The Navy and War Departments at Washington were unusually quiet during yesterday. News from Madrid and Havana was hourly expected.

Excitement is increasing at Madrid owing to the postponement of McKinley's message to Congress. It is now believed that war with the United States cannot be averted.

It was expected yesterday that Consul General Lee would leave Havana last evening for Washington in answer to a summons to appear before the Foreign Affairs Committee next Monday.

The Spanish Cabinet decided yesterday that the Government of Spain reaffirms its former decision on the ultimatum, which has already been communicated to President McKinley without the slightest modifications.

Diplomatic representatives of Germany, Russia, France, Italy, Great Britain and Austria called upon President McKinley at noon yesterday. A similar visit of representatives was made simultaneously in Madrid upon the Queen Regent. Easter congratulations were exchanged in the hope that peace would be preserved. President McKinley informed the Ambassadors that peace would prevail if Spain yields to the just demands of the United States.

A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS.

Oyster Salad—Three hard boiled eggs, one can oysters, one dozen crackers chopped fine and mixed; one teaspoon chow-chow, one teaspoon celery seed. Dressing: Two eggs, a piece of butter, 2 oz of walnut, three tablespoons of sugar, two-thirds cup vinegar. Stir until it boils. Mix with salad, and set away to cool, then chop four hard boiled eggs and put on top.

Chicken Croquettes—Boiled chicken is much better than roasted for this purpose. Chop or grind the meat fine, and to each pint of meat allow one-half pint of milk, one large tablespoon of butter, two of flour, one-half teaspoon onion juice, a dash of red pepper, one-half teaspoon salt and a little grated nutmeg. Put the milk over the fire in a double boiler. Rub the butter and flour to a paste, add this to the boiling milk, stir continuously until a smooth, thick paste is formed. Take from fire, add the meat and seasoning, mix thoroughly and turn out to cool. When perfectly cold form into croquettes. Dip into beaten yolks of two eggs, then very fine bread crumbs, and fry in hot fat.

Fried Celery—Oint the large stalks of celery that are used for the table into short lengths and boil them until tender, then dip them into beaten egg, then into bread crumbs, and fry until brown in butter. They are delicious. The water in which they were boiled can be used in a soup as it will flavor it sufficiently.

Wheat Gums—Two eggs, two cups flour, two tablespoons sugar, one-half cup melted butter, three teaspoons baking powder, one cup sweet milk. Beat eggs and sugar very light, then add butter, flour and milk.

Dainty Cold Pudding (very nice)—One pint stewed tart apples (or cold apple sauce), two tablespoons butter, three eggs, one pint sugar, one-half teaspoon oyster cracker crumbs, a little nutmeg and cinnamon. Beat eggs and sugar together and add to the apples, when cold, into which the butter is not white hot; then the cracker crumbs, and lastly the cinnamon and nutmeg. Have ready a buttered pudding dish, quickly strain with crumbs, sides and bottom. Pour in the mixture and bake twenty minutes in a hot oven. Serve cold with sugar sprinkled over it. Cream is an addition.

For the Cub in Relief Fund.

The following contributions for the Cuban Relief Fund have thus far been received:

Mr. D. Powell, \$1.00
Mr. S. Emerich, 1.00
Miss Irene Duffy, 1.00
Mrs. Lola Dunkel, 50
Hazel Larcomb, 50
Mabel Larcomb, 50
Ethel Webster, 50
Clarke Webster, 50
Myrtle Gordon, 10
Maudie Smith, 25
Julius Parry, 10
Lawrence Hodgkinson, 10
Francis Hodgkinson, 10
Bee Bray, 65
Mildred Bray, 50
Aletta Carpenter, 25
Errol Carpenter, 25
Lizzie Beltz, 25
Juanita Jones, 25
Henry McCormack, 15
Mrs. Bebe, 1.00
Cedric Beebe, 25
Harvey Payne, 25
Sadie Winters, 25
Nettie Winters, 22

Acetylene Gas.

The light of the future. Why not be independent and own your own little gas plant which will give four times more light than ordinary gas or electric lights at one half the cost? Applicable for use in churches, stores, factories, hotels, residences and country homes; safer than ordinary gas or kerosene lamps. Approved by all Boards of Underwriters in the United States. We want a first-class agent in every town. Write for catalogue and prices.

THE ACETYLENE GAS MACHINE CO.
mch29w1 Akron, Ohio.

An Estimate of Henry George.

Henry George had all the popular gifts of the American orator and journalist, with something more. Sincerity rang out of every utterance. Sparring in book knowledge, he had hammered out his thoughts upon the forge of personal experience and showed them hot from the hammer, rude and unfinished in form. For this very reason "Progress and Poverty," a stumbling block to responsible politicians, to the economic professor foolishness, struck the common mind of the thinking people with convincing and dramatic force. The influence of this first book of serious economic import which ever reached the outer circle of the English reading public is not to be slighted. It is a matter of deep significance that such a book should have reached a circulation of far upward of 100,000 copies. Upon the pressure of the early popularity of his book Henry George threw the weight of his present personality, and his great gifts as orator and debater secured his audience and widely advertised his doctrine at a time particularly favorable to their reception. —Forthrightly Review.

A New Phrase.

A very expressive phrase was evolved by a school board inspector at Southwark police court. A woman whose child had been remiss in attending school admitted that on a previous occasion she had told a lie to save her husband, whereupon the inspector remarked that these mothers who keep their children from their classes in order to escape fines "lied like gas meters." —Notes and Queries.

A Real Need.

"Do you know a good tonic for nervous persons, Simpkins?"
"No. What I want to find is a tonic for people who have to live with them." —Boston Traveler.

CANARY BIRDS.

At a moderate estimate 400,000 change hands every year in the United Kingdom alone, the value of them being about £100,000. Of the total number of canaries sold by British dealers 100,000 at least are "made in Germany," for it would seem that the very air of England is so enamored of freedom that, while its native wild birds are the finest singers in the world, German canaries far outmatch English canaries for beauty and persistency of song. I have often heard German canaries continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter, and I have been told of one whose trill lasted for two minutes and had at least 20 changes of note in it. This bird was sold for £10. Chiefly bred in the Tyrol, round the Hartz mountains and in Thuringia, by weavers and shoemakers, the German birds are collected in August and September by the dealers and begin to arrive in England in October.

But few of the very best birds come to England, and when they do it is generally no birds of passage. In the earlier part of the season the usual retail price is from 5 to 10 shillings per bird, according to the quality of the song, these prices rising 50 per cent by the end of the year. It is seldom that the finest songster is thought to be worth more than 80 shillings by the commercial Englishman. Consequently the very fine birds are either bought by German birdkeepers or sent to the United States, where they readily bring from \$20 to \$40 each. The average price for the birds in Germany is 5 shillings per pair.—Good Words.

WHICH WAS THE BETTER WAY?

They had both been refused by her. The first ran home and, rushing to his room, took a pistol from his dressing case and stood before the mirror. How pale his face, and what a drawn look about the mouth! It startled him.

As he placed the pistol against his temple his eyes fell upon her photograph. He paused.

"Don't," he cried, "don't look at me, dear!" He turned his face to the wall and again pressing the pistol to his head pulled the trigger.

The second walked home slowly. He was more dazed than he at first fully realized. He had hoped for so much—and now—He reached his room. Her face smiled tantalizingly at him from the table. He took his pistol out and held it in his hand a moment. Then he reached for the mocking picture. He looked at it and then down the barrel of the weapon.

"No, confound it, I won't!" he cried. "I may be a fool, but I'm not a coward! Come here!" he said, roughly taking the photograph in the left hand. With deliberation he placed the muzzle against the face and fired.—Pearson's Weekly

MARRIED

MATTHEWS-HYDE—In Reno, Nev., April 6, 1898, Edwin H. Matthews of Reno, to Miss Effie J. Hyde of Virginia, No. 2925.

DIED.

BOLK—In San Francisco, April 5th, David Bolk, a native of Mayo, Ireland, aged 68 years, and 2 months.

NEW TO-DAY.

Sexton's Notice.

Parties desiring to improve their lots in the Old Fellow, Knights of Pythias or Hillside cemeteries, or have the same taken care of during the summer will please apply to

D. MCKAY,
april 8w2
Sex on.

SWISS-AMERICAN CENTER STREET HOUSE.

F. MARIA, Proprietor.

RENO - - NEVADA.

FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT

FINE ROOMS, WINES,

LIQUORS, CIGARS.

Board and Lodging by the Day, Week or Month.

RATES REASONABLE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SACKS OF CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WHITE SEED WHEAT, threshed with horses, hand cleaned; every seed will grow.

FINE BARN HAY.

CHOICE VARIETIES OF APPLES.

Repacked. Every apple perfect to-day, 75 cents per box f. o. b. cars Reno, Washoe county, Nevada, America.

THE FINEST BREED

Road Horses in this State, and the finest specimens of a road horse in this State, six years old, dapple brown, black points, fine condition, weight eleven hundred and fifty pounds; price \$100.

ONE FINE NORFOLK

Horse, 1150 pounds, gray, will work single or double, or in saddle. A horse of great endurance. \$50.

ONE THOROUGHBRED

Saddle Mare, 750 pounds, bay, perfectly gentle and in perfect condition. \$15.

50 ACRES OF TOWN

Lots for sale, single lots, blocks or the whole batch. The finest garden land in Nevada, water with the land; one hundred rods from the University of Nevada; eighty rods from the S. P. Co. C. P. depot, Reno, Washoe county, Nevada, America.

B. F. Leete,

MISS CLAIRE DICKINSON.

(Successor to Chas. Lake.)

—DEALER IN—

FANCY AND PLAIN STATIONERY,

TYPE-WRITING SUPPLIES, WRITERS MATERIAL,

BLANK BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC,

POCKET MEMORANDUMS,

MUSIC BOOKS,

LEGAL, BLANKS AND COVERS,

NOVELTIES,

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES,

FASHION BOOKS.

SMOKERS ARTICLES AND FINE CIGARS A

SPECIALTY.

Mail Orders promptly filled. Virginia St., Reno, Nevada.

SEEDS

FOR FARM,

FOR KITCHEN GARDEN,

FOR FLOWER GARDEN.

BEST AND CHEAPEST AT

PINNIGER'S.

TRY US



FOR PRICES ON

Floor Paints,
Boiled Oil,
Yellow Ochre,
Turpentine, Etc.

POPTEOUS DECORATIVE CO.

SUNDERLAND'S

Mammoth

Store

Clothing and Furnishing Goods Department.

FULL LINE FOR BOYS AND MEN

Men's suits from \$5 upwards. Boys' suits ages 12 to 18 years from \$5 upwards. From 10 to 14 years, \$4 and upwards. Children's suits from \$1.25 upwards.

HATS AND CAPS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Furnishing Goods in all qualities, from \$1 per suit upwards. Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders and all Novelties in Gent's Wear.

JOHN SUNDERLAND'S BIG STORE.

RENO, - - NEVADA.

The Pioneer Clothier

VIRGINIA STREET, RENO, NEVADA.

MENS AND BOYS' CLOTHING AT COST.

Men's Blue and Black Diamond \$10

Men's All Wool Underwear \$2 00

All My Fall and Winter Stock

MUST BE SOLD AT COST,

To Make Room for My Immense Spring and Summer Stock to Arrive from the East.

Everything in my Line at Bedrock Prices.

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No. 2, San Fran. Express		10:00 a. m.
11:40 a. m.	No. 3, Local Passenger	1:30 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	No. 5, Local Freight	4:45 p. m.
	Express and Freight	
	Express and Freight	

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San Francisco, Sacramento and points in Calif., and Oregon	8:15 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Oregon, and Eastern points	8:30 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Carson, and all Southern points	8:35 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Sussville and all points north	4:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.

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THE NATIONAL BOOK CONCERN, 46-wk8 - 352-356 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Wanted.

A girl to do general house work. Inquire at S. H. Rosenthal's residence. ap5w1

Situation Wanted.

A lady wishes a situation as cook or to do general housework. Is also an experienced nurse. Good references. Address, CALIFORNIA SMITH, mch30w1 Reno, Nev.

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I have opened dressmaking parlors at the residence of M. T. Coats near the Kindergarten school. Latest styles and prices reasonable. MRS. E. M. HOSKETTER, mch20w1

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The young people of the Baptist Church will serve an Easter dinner Friday, April 8th, in the church parlors, from 4 to 7 P. M. mch30w1

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Five hundred dollars is offered for loan on good real estate security. Apply at JOURNAL office. mch20w1

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M. Andreotti has resumed business at his old stand on North Virginia street and will be pleased to fill all orders in his line promptly. Buy your potatoes at the Reno Garden Store—Burbank's at 90 cents a sack. Martf

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ON THE SANDS.

A boundless sea and endless sky.
The long white billow shoreward flung,
And you and I—just you and I—
When life and love and sweet hope were
young.

Not a sail in sight, not a living thing.
Astir, nor near us—the new moon hung
A silver lumineck where elves might swing.
When you and I and the world were young.

Was it ages gone, or but yesternight?
Were we the first whose warm lips clung,
The first who met for love's dear delight,
When the sad old earth was glad and young.

Sea and sky and the sands impaled
With starry skies from the soft foam swung,
And you and I—but we made the world
When love and hope and sweet life were
young.

—Madeline S. Bridges in Brooklyn Life.

A MAN TIGER.

BY CHARLES B. LEWIS.

We were encamped on the banks of the Chitton hills, India. It was a government party, in charge of Captain Jordan, a military engineer. The object was to see if the river could be tapped and a canal constructed to run the waters across the flat country to the east for irrigation purposes. There were two English soldiers and a party of 20 natives detailed with the captain, and two English officers and myself were with the survey as volunteers. This meant a surveying and hunting party combined. There was plenty of game in the Chitton hills, and Captain Jordan was a veteran hunter as well as a prominent engineer.

We had not yet got settled in camp when the natives appeared to tell us some queer stories regarding a tiger which had lately made his appearance in the neighborhood. In the first place, he was of astonishing size. No one had ever seen him like. In the next, as they declared, he had more the face of a human being than of a tiger. Again, he had been encountered, face to face, by several natives, but instead of attacking them had contented himself with a look and then walked off. On one occasion he had entered a village and stealthily approached an old man who was cooking his supper at a fire. His presence was not discovered until he robbed his nose against the old man's shoulder and emitted a sound like the purring of a cat. Dumb and helpless with terror, the native waited to be attacked, but after walking around the fire two or three times the beast went off into the thickets. This old man stoutly declared that the tiger had the face of a man and that it seemed to desire speech with him. The beast had been roaming about for three weeks when we got there, but in all that time had not attacked a native nor killed an animal belonging to the villagers.

The natives of India are not only superstitious to the last degree, but given to the grossest exaggeration in all their statements, and their declarations in this case were taken with many grains of allowance. As a rule they are very anxious to get rid of their dangerous neighbors, but in this case they besought us not to harm the tiger. The soul of some good man, native or white, had taken possession of the beast, and for that reason he had spared the villagers and should be spared in turn. To kill him would be sacrifice, and in revenge a man eater would be sent to depopulate the village.

It was four days after the natives had come in before we got sight of the man tiger. Captain Jordan had begun his preliminary work, and one day when he was on the bank of the river, half a mile below camp, I took my gun to join him and get a shot at some wild swans which had passed down the stream. Thus far we had hunted only small game and had heard nothing further from the tiger. The sun shone brightly in a cloudless sky, and the weather was hot, and I knew enough of the tiger's habits to be sure that he would be lying up in some cool spot during the heat of the day. I heard the captain shouting to his assistants long before I got to him. They had crossed the river on a raft, and he was alone. Just before I reached him I struck into a path used by the wild animals as they came down from the hills to drink. I caught sight of the officer standing behind his surveying instrument, and at the same instant my eyes fell upon a tiger creeping along the path between us. For a few seconds I believed the creature to be a dog. Then as I fully realized what it was and that he was stalking the unsuspecting man I was so unnerved that I stood stock still and gazed at him. I had only a shotgun, loaded with swan shot, but the actions of the beast were so singular that I forgot I was armed at all. While I continued gazing at him he crept forward to the captain's feet and lay down and rolled over in play.

All of a sudden and without realizing what I was doing I uttered a shout. In turning the captain stumbled over the tiger and pitched forward, and, with a sort of yell, the beast sprang away into the bushes. Though the officer got a full view of the creature it was hard for him to believe that things had occurred as they had. As the tiger had not been disturbed by me it was a source of wonder why he had not attacked the officer. When the natives came to hear of it, they asserted with great earnestness that the soul of some friend of the captain had passed into the beast and that the tiger had heard of his presence and came to welcome him. This was absurd, of course, but nevertheless we had to admit that there was something very singular about the matter.

Three evenings later we sat at the door of the mess tent and smoked and talked after the evening meal. It was a bright moonlight evening, and we could see almost as well as at noonday. By and by Captain Jordan rose up and started down to his horse, 200 feet away, and we were following him with our eyes, when a tiger sprang out of a hollow where it had been crouching and seized him and rushed away to the

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Truckee Drain Ditch Company at the office of the Secretary in Reno, Nevada, on the 19th of March, 1898, a sum of \$3000 dollars per share was levied upon each and every share of the capital stock of the company, payable immediately to the Secretary, any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st

day of April, 1898.

Baile and Where to Find Them.
Frogs are most plentiful on the shores of ponds and streams filled with plant growth and in low moist places in meadows. In searching for them in grass wait till you see one jump, then catch it in your hands. They are not so easily got from the shores, as they are apt to take to the water at the first alarm.

Crabs are usually found under stones along the shores of a stream or pond, and in some localities in low moist places in grass lands. Seize the crab back of the pinchers and it cannot pinch you.

Dobsons are only found under mossy stones in swift running waters. They are of a dark gray color, have many legs, and when fully grown are about three inches long. The head is shield shaped and armed with good stout pinchers, so handle the dobson as you would a crab. The best way to get a supply of dobsons is to have some one hold one edge of a fine meshed net on the bottom of the stream, while you turn over the stones above the net with a hoe. The dobsons, loosing their hold on the bottom, will be carried by the current into the net. Put frogs, crabs and dobsons into a pail with plenty of grass and some water. If you are to keep them for some time, change the water occasionally.

Grubs are excellent bait for trout early in the season. They are found in partially decayed tree trunks, stumps and old timbers left in moist places. Cut into the wood with an ax, and if you find full of holes of the size of a lead pencil knock it to pieces and pick out the grubs. Put them in a tin bait box with some of the rotten wood you found them in.—Harper's Round Table.

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